

## QUESTION OF COST

DOLLARS AND CENTS FURNISH WEAK ARGUMENT VS.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Opponents Fire Upon Clinkscales and Asks Him Where Money Is to Come From—Answering This He Points to Amount Appropriated and Says Plenty is Available.

The matter of financing systems of compulsory education was given attention by some of the candidates for governor in their speeches Thursday before the Chesterfield audience. Lowndes J. Browning wanted to know how any system was to be financed, while Richard I. Manning inquired of John G. Clinkscales how he proposed to get the money to meet the expenses of schools and put up enough additional buildings to make Statewide compulsory education effective. Mr. Clinkscales inferred in his reply that if the State could afford to spend thousands of dollars for higher education it could find some way of supporting sufficient accommodations for the children unable to get in at present. Mr. Manning declared compulsory education impracticable.

Chas. A. Smith developed his arguments in favor of submitting the question of State-wide prohibition to the people.

"One of the candidates has shied badly on this question," said Lieut. Gov. Smith, referring to Mr. Clinkscales.

"Does Mr. Clinkscales stand for compulsory education among the negroes?" asked Lieut. Gov. Smith further in his speech.

"Mr. Clinkscales' plan of State-wide compulsory education is an impracticable theory incapable of being put into execution," declared Richard I. Manning, who was warmly greeted by the audience.

"I ask Mr. Clinkscales to answer in his speech today where the money is coming from to run the schools and pay the teachers if State-wide compulsory education is put into effect."

In Chesterfield county, Mr. Manning said that a third of the boys were not in the schools and quoted the county superintendent of education as the authority for the statement that it would take a levy of 15 mills to pay the salaries of the teachers and the running expenses of the schools, exclusive of erecting new buildings, should all the children be forced into the schools now.

"If you adopt Mr. Clinkscales' plan you will give a backset to education because you will not have the money to make State-wide compulsory effective," urged Mr. Manning again after he presented his plan for local option school attendance.

"I asked Mr. Clinkscales, Mr. Manning and Mr. Smith where they were going to get the money to run the schools if any one of the systems of compulsion they advocate are put into effect, and they have not answered yet," said Lowndes J. Browning. He held that the constitutional State tax of 3 mills for school purposes should be abolished in order to effect other tax reforms.

"If you are going to leave the 1-mill tax in the constitution, then make it a State tax and divide it among the counties equally," urged Mr. Browning. He said that the same principle should be applied to the education of children that now applied to the pensioning of veterans.

"There are 39,799 white children out of school while the schools are running," asserted John G. Clinkscales.

"South Carolina gives Clemson \$300,000 a year to educate a few hundred boys, thousands of dollars to Winthrop and this year \$30,000 to eradicate the cattle tick, placing the tick above the children," said Mr. Clinkscales in taking up his opponents' query about how compulsory school attendance was to be financed. "Is this fair to the thousands of children who are out of school?"

"I contend further that many thousands of children out of schools can be put into them now without increasing the tax levy one cent," insisted Mr. Clinkscales.

"You don't have to force the negroes into the schools," declared Mr. Clinkscales after he ridiculed Mr. Richards' declaration that he would never agree to spending an additional dollar for negro education until all white children were given equal educational advantages.

Morgan Calls on Wilson.

J. P. Morgan, noted financier, Thursday called on the President at the White House and chatted with him for several hours.

Hotel Fire Has Fatal Result.

H. T. Collum, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia was suffocated in a fire which destroyed Guilford hotel at Greensboro, N. C. Friday.

Wilson to Urge Relief.

President Wilson has decided to ask congress for \$200,000 to aid the fire-stricken city of Salem, Mass., in its rehabilitation.

Would Keep Negroes Out.

Representative Park of Georgia has introduced a bill to keep negroes from holding commissions in the army or navy.

Ten Sailors Are Lost.

Ten of the crew of the Gloucester, a fishing schooner near Portland, Me., are reported missing.

## DANGER FACES SOUTH

BLACKS ONCE OUTNUMBERED WHITES IN LEGISLATURE.

Tillman Distributes Photograph of Darker Days With Solemn Warning to Men of White Race.

The clerks of courts in the counties of the state have received from Senator B. R. Tillman a copy of a photograph showing the radical members of the South Carolina legislature of 1868. Of 63 members of this body, 50 were negroes or mulattoes, 41 were unable to read or write and 44 paid no taxes.

Senator Tillman writes that he found the picture in Greenville and had it enlarged and framed in order to have one sent to each county, so that the people of South Carolina can see it for themselves.

Under the picture, which is expected will be hung in every court house in the state, appears this inscription:

"Presented by Senator Tillman to the clerk's office in each county of South Carolina as a warning to his fellow citizens of the necessity for white unity."

"Lord God of hosts! be with us yet, 'Lest we forget! Lest we forget!'"

Senator Tillman issued a statement in which he says:

"When in South Carolina last April returning to Washington from Clemson College, I stopped in Greenville to see my niece. While there Mr. L. M. Bee showed me a photograph, two by three inches in size, of the Reconstruction Legislature of 1868, the first we had. There were far more negroes in it than white men. I borrowed it and brought it to Washington and had it enlarged. I have had it framed, and intend to send one to every county to be hung in the clerk's office, so that those people may see it who have a mind to."

"Governor Blease and Mr. Fortner are howling about the negroes having white teachers and the danger to our civilization from that source. I am inclined to believe the Southern people made a great mistake when they did not take charge of the negro's education and put them all under white teachers instead of colored teachers. However that may be the one real danger, and a great one it is, to South Carolina's civilization lies in a possible division among the white people themselves, making the negroes the balance of power and the controlling factor in our politics."

As long as the white people stand shoulder to shoulder and fight it out among themselves we need never fear. The new rules adopted at the last State Convention to govern the primary insure an honest vote, and every good Democrat will abide the result, whatever it be. There is little possibility of our having ever again as bad a Governor as Blease has been."

"South Carolina can even stand Blease in the Senate, however nauseating it will be to some of us, but would never recover from an appeal by the Bleases or any others to the negro vote. Should that occur our civilization would be doomed. An indefinite 'era of good stealing' would come again, and in the course of time another 'ringed, streaked and striped' Legislature would assemble in Columbia."

The photograph to which the Senator refers has attracted much attention from visitors to his office in the Capitol. Without exception every beholder who has commented upon the picture has declared that it presented more eloquently than any number of speeches or books could do the horrible conditions under which the State labored in the period of "Reconstruction."

NEGRO SAVES CHILD.

Heroism of Colored Man to be Paid for by His Death.

A rather peculiar accident happened Saturday afternoon in a storm on the Robert Wylie place a few miles from Chester. The child of John A. Campbell was out in the grove in front of the residence when a small cyclone suddenly made its appearance. A darky, Jim Hampton, happening along about that time saw the little girl and ran and picked her up to take her to safety. Just as he grabbed her up a big tree was blown over him, felling him and doing him great bodily harm. In his fall he managed to save the child from being hurt. He did not rescue the child when he did it would have been instantly killed. The negro is in a precarious condition.

Girl Saves Train.

Standing in the middle of the track Jennie Parker aged seven of Douglas, Ga., saved a passenger train from destruction. The bridge a quarter of a mile up the track had been burned away.

Cloudburst Causes Damage.

Immense damage was caused by a cloudburst Sunday evening at Benkeolen, Sumatra. The business section was destroyed and the hospital, the school and a number of houses collapsed.

Wears Suit From This State.

President Wilson blossomed out Wednesday in a suit of South Carolina manufacture, the gift of Congressman Byrnes. It was made at Aiken.

Send Special Envoy.

Wilson has sent John Silliman to confer with General Carranza and to act as the American representative at the constitutionalist headquarters.

## HE HAS NO ANSWER

BLEASE IGNORES ALL CHARGES IN SAUNDERS CASE

## SPEAKERS RUBBING IT IN

Jennings Suggests That Blease Go In Partnership With James Sottile, The King of Blind Tigers, Who Is On His Staff—Carolina Militia Must Salute "Mashed Down Nose."

For the second time Wednesday at the Senatorial campaign meeting at Lancaster Governor Blease ignored the charge brought by two of his opponents, Messrs L. D. Jennings and W. P. Pollock, that the Executive with regents of the State Hospital for the Insane appointed by him, had attempted to discredit Dr. Eleanor B. Saunders, formerly a physician at the asylum, and that her treatment by the Governor and his appointees drove Dr. Saunders and Dr. Babcock, the superintendent, from the service of that institution. The Governor reiterated his policy of silence, again declaring that he stood on his record, and had neither apology nor explanation of any official act or word of his since occupying the gubernatorial chair. This, however, did not deter Messrs. Jennings and Pollock from again presenting the facts in the Saunders case as contained in the report of the Legislature investigating committee, which exonerated Dr. Saunders. Dr. Saunders and Dr. Babcock resigned after the investigation was completed and the report made.

The Governor spoke first. He again attacked the new primary rules, declaring the personal enrollment feature was for the purpose of cutting down his vote in some places. He was purposely made difficult for his supporters to enroll, and that many men couldn't write their names and must go before some "little cigarette-sucking clerk" and have that service performed for them. He said he had many strong friends who stick to him "because I stick to them." The Governor declared that State Secretary John Gary Evans stated in Spartanburg, referring to the new rules, that Blease wouldn't be elected this time because "we've got him fixed." But, said the Governor, "I'll show him I'll beat him and the whole bunch."

Mr. L. D. Jennings said he would show that "Blease is unfit for the United States Senate. He said that the Governor had tried to run and was at loggerheads with every other department of the State Government and that he had signed more pardons than any other Governor South Carolina ever had."

"Was it because of a tender heart," somebody asked. "No, not a tender heart, but to please political henchmen of his," Mr. Jennings replied.

When the speaker asked how many endorsed Governor Blease's record in the Saunders case, there was a chorus of, "no," while one man yelled "Yes."

"May God have mercy on your soul," came from the speaker.

Mr. Jennings explained that the new primary rules were far alike to the friends and political enemies of the governor. "You're right," an aged man in the crowd answered. "I've been here 80 years and I expect to enroll my full name and vote under them."

This speaker retaliated said that the governor could do better than go back to Newberry and work in the livery stable, as the governor threatened to do before he would apologize for or explain any word he had ever uttered or anything that he had ever done.

"My suggestion is," said Mr. Jennings, "that he go to Charleston and go into partnership with James Sottile, who's of his staff and the king of blind tigers, and the governor will have a better business."

Mr. W. P. Pollock read his list of "furnishers" and said that they were "the kind or riffraff that drift into Charleston who haven't a dollar in the world, who can't sign their names, yet they are herded together and voted like sheep by Vincent Chico and James Sottile. They are the kind that cross over from Augusta and adjoining counties to kill the honest votes of the farmers of South Carolina."

Mr. Pollock then explained what he said were the relations existing between the governor and James Sottile—"the king of all blind tigers and colonel on the governor's staff."

The speaker then asked whether they would salute the "mashed down nose," and there was a chorus of "Nos" and many hurrahs for Pollock.

Answering another question Mr. Pollock said South Carolina lost the election because of "the greatly magnified ego of your Governor, Cole L. Blease, who said they wouldn't bow to him and had ignored his dignity, and until then I never knew his had any dignity." He said he was running to help Senator Smith, but not as many people thought; that he was running "to help Senator Smith back to the farm."

Senator Smith was the last speaker. Each of those preceding him had gleefully reminded him that the Lever cotton exchange bill had been substituted for the Smith bill. As soon as the senator was introduced he read the Associated Press dispatch from Washington this morning which said that the senate had refused to accept a substitute. On each stump Mr. Pollock tells the audience that it has cost the government almost \$1,000 a pound to fatten Senator Smith. The Senator "came back" to day by answering

## CLINKSCALES STARS

COMPULSORY EDUCATION WINS BENNETTSVILLE CROWD

Sentiment at Anti-Blease Meeting Appears Strong for Compulsory Education and Law Enforcement.

John G. Clinkscales was given an ovation Wednesday at Bennettsville by the 1,200 Marlboro County people who heard the candidates for State offices. Many ladies were in the audience. Perfect order prevailed and each candidate was given good attention and applause. It was a Clinkscales crowd, and the ovation given him was the feature of the meeting. It was also very plain that the audience was overwhelmingly Anti-Blease in sentiment.

A. G. Brice, for Attorney General, said the record of his opponent, Attorney General Peoples, was one of "masterly inactivity." He also declared that he never had voted for Cole L. Blease and was not a supporter of the present State Administration.

The sentiment at Bennettsville appears to be strong for compulsory education. The crowd waited patiently for several hours and practically all were present when Mr. Clinkscales, the last speaker, made his address favoring compulsory education. Law enforcement and curtailment of the pardoning power were applauded by the people when they were voiced by R. A. Cooper, M. L. Smith and R. A. Cooper, M. L. Smith and R. I. Manning. Charles A. Smith also received applause on his condemnation of lawlessness.

"I thank God for the press of today," said Mr. J. A. Hunter, candidate for lieutenant governor, in telling of the press as the great medium through which the people were kept informed and educated. He paid a tribute to the greatness of the press.

John G. Clinkscales was the last candidate for governor. He came forward amid great applause, cheers, shouts and blowing of automobile horns. He said that four years ago at Boykin church, in Marlboro county, he stated the would run for governor on compulsory education if no body else came out, and he was here in the race with compulsory education as the leading plank in his platform. He said 95 per cent. of the white boys and girls got no education except in the rural schools, and he then launched into a discussion of compulsory education.

He emphasized the crying need for compulsory education and promised to enforce the law. He said that while he did not want the liquor question injected into the campaign he promised to enforce the laws. He was given an ovation when he concluded. He was also presented with flowers.

READY TO HELP.

McAdoo Asks Banks Whether They Want Help for Crop Funds.

Secretary McAdoo mailed a letter Monday to each of the national banks in the United States asking whether they believe it will be advisable for the treasury department to lend a hand again this year in the movement of crops by distributing additional government deposits.

The secretary asked for an opinion as to what cities in each State may be used to the best advantage as centers from which the national banks may place the money among their country correspondents and as to the sort of collateral the bankers regard as best for the security of government funds.

"While it is expected that the federal reserve banks will begin business in time to assist in moving the crops this fall," the letter concluded, "the treasury department will nevertheless be disposed to help business to the full extent of its powers through the proper use of government funds, if it becomes apparent that such help is needed in any section of the country."

Last year Secretary McAdoo deposited more than \$3,000,000 with national banks for crop movements and every cent of the money was paid back with interest before April of this year.

that he was a "thoroughbred" and that his opponent was a "razor-back," and that his opponent could never be fattened.

The senator also likened his opponent to the famous steamboat on the Mississippi, "the whistle of which was so big and the boiler so little that when it blew it had to stop."

It had also been charged that the senator was a man of one idea. "There is but one sun, yet all the light and the heat and the plain food come from this," he answered. "Just wait until I develop my one idea and you'll see its relation to the homes, to the school houses and to the shoes for the little children's feet."

The crowd day was composed largely of farmers and Senator Smith went extensively into the time extension feature of the new banking and currency law designed solely for the benefit of the farmers. He also took up in detail the standardization of grades and explained how this would enable the producer to know at least the quality of cotton he was throwing on the market. At no place where the party has yet been did the senator's arguments receive a more thoughtful hearing nor at any place have there been more enthusiastic supporters charging the stand when the meeting was concluded to speak to Senator Smith and clasp his hand.

War Vessel to Haiti.

The armored cruiser Washington has been ordered to Port Au Prince, Haiti.

## END CARNIVAL OF CRIME

GEORGIA POLICE SEIZE GANG SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Bold Highwaymen Kill Three in Two Weeks—First Killed Victims and Then Rifled Clothes.

The bloody carnival of crime, which resulted in the murder of three men in two weeks in Columbus, Ga., received a temporary check a few days ago when the city and county police caused the arrests of Son Perkins, Dave Warner, Luther Babbett and G. J. Brooks, on charge of murdering William P. Hindsman, Roy Palmer and Frank Allen. The men were arrested primarily for the slaying of Allen, but the police have evidence which connects them with the other two killings.

In addition to the three murders, the accused men are suspected of attempting a number of hold-ups. That the murders were committed with robbery as the motive is indicated by the fact that the pockets of all three men were turned inside out when found.

The first murder committed in the outskirts of Columbus was that of W. P. Hindsman, who was shot in the back on the evening of May 23. His body was found between Sixth and Tenth avenues, robbed.

Ray Palmer, son of Detective James Palmer, was shot in the head and killed early Sunday morning, June 7, while on the way home from seeing a brother. He was robbed of \$2. His body was found near a cemetery.

Frank Allen, the last victim, was killed on the afternoon of June 8, and his body was found in a piney woods in the outskirts of Columbus.

In addition to these murders, the gang is suspected of attempting to hold-up several negroes, of attempting to kill a neighbor of the Palmer family, who caught them lying in wait for the man they slew, and with attempting to shoot witnesses who happened to be nearby when Allen was slain.

The arrest of the four accused men caused no end of excitement in Columbus, where a few years ago the sheriff of the county and other jail officials were slain while defending prisoners suspected of heinous crimes. Sheriff Jesse Beard took no chances when he learned of the arrests and converted the jail into a veritable arsenal.

SHOULD PLANT SORGHUM

W. R. Elliott Advises Farmers to Cultivate This for Feed.

Mr. W. R. Elliott, an authority upon stock in this state and now is connected with the work of the United States Department of Agriculture and Clemson College in extension work, writes the following which should interest every farmer:

If the farmers who pull fodder would use sorghum for forage instead, the corn yield of South Carolina would be increased several thousand bushels. Nothing saves more money on the farm than sorghum, and a crop of orange sorghum can be planted any time from April 1st to July 15th, and if shocked just before killing frost, will remain green until the following spring. Stock relish it and thrive on it, and in food value it is far superior to fodder, and much more nourishing. When stock are doing light work sorghum alone can be fed, keeping them in fine condition.

Thousands of tons of hulls are purchased yearly by farmers for cattle feeding during the winter, while sorghum can be used as a substitute and eaten with a relish by the cattle. One acre producing anywhere from eight to fifteen tons of green food.

Prepare land as for cotton and fertilize with soda, meal, fish scraps, etc., to produce a good stalk. One peck of seed per acre is ample, and when up to a stand should be thinned to a hoed breadth to insure a good growth and large stalks. Stalks the size of a man's thumb, if shocked before frost, will hold the sap from October until March. Small stalks dry out and become too woody.

Dairymen who have no silos will find sorghum an excellent feed by running it through a food cutter and mixing in meal.

Increase your corn yield by allowing the fodder to die on the stalks, and grow sorghum instead. Cut out your hull bill this coming winter by preparing land now and seeding it to sorghum; shock it up tightly this fall and tie binder twine around the top, and it will remain good all winter in the field. If house room is convenient it can be stored on end and packed tight until house is full, but if allowed to fall down it will soon heat and spoil. Four good acres will feed ten good cows from October until February, or two fifths of an acre per cow.

French Postmen Paralyze Mails.

When the French senate rejected a proposed increase in pay seven hundred Parisian postmen held the central office and prohibited the handling of mail for six hours.

Mother Breaks Neck.

Holding her three-year-old baby in her arms, Mrs. J. M. Peay of Ridgewood Tuesday fell off her front porch and broke her neck.

Judge Ernest Gary Dies.

Ernest Gary, judge of the fifth judicial district, died in Columbia Tuesday after serving 23 years on the bench. He was 56.

Makes War on Rodents.

The city of Charleston has offered three cents a head for all rats, in an effort to stamp them out.

## DIFFICULTY FIXED

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN U. S. AND MEXICO SETTLED

## DELEGATES ARE PLEASED

Solution of Internal Problem Will be Left to Mexican Factions—President Has Always Said Such Means Would Most Likely Result in a Permanent Peace.

Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil Wednesday formally announced the virtual settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico. The ambassador announced that while mediation would take an indefinite recess awaiting the outcome of efforts by representatives of the two Mexican factions, the task of mediation was not yet concluded, though an essential part of its work has been accomplished.

The announcement was made at luncheon to newspaper men. The entire delegations of all interested countries were present. "It is a source of satisfaction for me," said the ambassador, "to be able to say that one of the essential points of our program, that dealing with the international side of the conflict, is virtually settled. This does not imply that we go home with our task concluded, but we feel that so far we have averted war."

"We have established also, through agreement between the parties most directly interested and in complete harmony with the sentiments of the government of the United States, that it is a principle of American policy to have our national differences given a fair investigation and always settled without foreign interference. We understand that if such a result has been attained we shall have created a more favorable atmosphere in international politics in America."

Mr. Da Gama called attention to the fact that President Wilson personally had informed the mediators before they left Washington that the only way to solve Mexico's problem was to "aid the contending parties in Mexico to reach an agreement among themselves, thus obtaining a Mexican solution of the Mexican question." In this manner the ambassador revealed that the course mediation has taken was in President Wilson's mind from the beginning.

The speech served also as a definition for the world generally of the hitherto unsettled status of mediation. The Washington government would have preferred that the mediation board remain while the Constitutionalists were urged to act quickly on the invitation already extended to them.

The mediators formally acknowledged the latest note from Gen. Carranza. The answer expresses appreciation for Carranza's friendly sentiments toward peace and is courteous and phrased. The American delegates received word from Washington that they will be the last to go. The Huerta delegates received formal instructions from their government giving them plenary powers to discuss internal questions with Constitutionalists.

Milio Rebas, head of the Huerta delegation, said he was pleased with the accomplishments of mediation thus far. The recess of mediation still holds in effect the armistice between the United States and the Huerta government at Vera Cruz. No protocol has been signed indicating when the American forces will be withdrawn. This has been left for consideration after the two Mexican factions agree on the new provisional government.

It is expected this protocol, along with others already signed, will be embodied later in a complete agreement to be signed by the Constitutionalists, the Huerta delegates and American representatives. This would clear up all points of international difference and fix a date for the recognition of the new government. As future meetings of the mediation board and delegates probably will be held in New York or Washington's Wednesday's luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

Rat Traps on Duty.

Six thousand baited traps did silent duty on the waterfront of New Orleans. The board of health is vigorously carrying out a protective campaign.

White Boy Loses Life for Negro.

Willis Parkman, of Spartanburg, a white boy drowned Wednesday while trying to save Luther Jones, a young negro, with whom he was seining.

Five Miners Killed.

The bodies of five miners were found by the rescuers in the West Virginia mine at Williamson, where a fire had been burning for several hours.

Firemen Killed by Dynamite.

Chief Wallace and fireman Glenn of the Charlotte, N. C., fire department were instantly killed Wednesday by dynamite in a burning building.

Navy Goes Dry.

Secretary Daniel's order abolishing the wine mess went into effect on the first and the navy is now dry.

## SENATE VOTES TO WORK

TIL BILLS ARE PASSED.

Should It Become Necessary Caucus May Make Party Question of Anti-Trust Measures.

Senate Democrats in conference late Wednesday adopted a resolution declaring their purpose to stay in passed by the House has been acted upon in the Senate. The resolution does not bind senators to vote for the bills without change.

The resolution is designed to serve definite and final notice to business and the country that anti-trust legislation is to be passed before congress quits Washington. It was proposed by Senator Stone, after a talk with President Wilson and with other Democratic leaders. Senator Stone said it was intended as an answer to the propaganda for immediate adjournment of congress.

If party leaders decide in the future that it will be necessary to make party measures of the three House bills or the substitutes offered for them, another conference will be held for the purpose of binding Democrats to definite legislation. Some senators thought the resolution might bind senators to vote for the bills, but Senator Kern, chairman of the conference, declared such was not its purpose and a clause stating this in specific terms was adopted.

The resolution says: "Resolved, That the conference of Democratic senators, after due consideration, hereby declares that the present session of congress should not adjourn until at least the following bills now pending in the Senate have been finally disposed of." It names the trade commission, the railroad securities, and the Clayton anti-trust bills as the measures to be included. The explanatory clause attached to the resolution reads:

"The resolution hereinbefore adopted is intended merely as an expression of the purpose of the majority party in reference to adjournment." Senators who hope to get away from Washington within six weeks or two months found comfort in the announcement from the conference that Senator Kern, majority leader, will ask the senate to hold night sessions next week.

At the same time Senator Lewis, the Democratic "whip," was instructed to keep a quorum present at all times. These facts indicate an intention by the majority to press the trade commission bill to a vote as soon as possible and to put the appropriation bills through when opportunity offered. The trade commission bill is before the senate and a vote may be asked any day.

The railroad securities bill and the Clayton bill still are in committee, but it is possible that one may be reported as soon as it becomes apparent the commission bill is near passage. Some leaders hope adjournment can be taken with the programme complete by August 20 or September 1.

The conference was harmonious. Several senators expressed dissatisfaction with provisions in some of the bills, but it was made clear no one was bound to vote for any particular bill.

REETED WITH APPLAUSE

Rural Letter Carriers Give Clinkscales' Name Warm Reception.

Tumultuous cheering for John G. Clinkscales, professor of mathematics at Wofford College and candidate for Governor, was inspired by the mention of his name at Spartanburg Tuesday at the opening session of the annual convention of the South Carolina Rural Letter Carriers' Association. The applause is being featured by his advocacy of State-wide compulsory education, continued for several minutes.

The speaker was R. D. Robinson, of